WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1881.

A CHANGE OF AIR

IS WHAT THE PRESIDENT ASKS FOR.

The Removal of the Patient to Be Determined Or To-Day-How Yesterday Was Passed-Still Very Weak, but Steadily

Holding His Own.

The most which can faily be said with regard to the President's case to-day is that the patient still holds all the ground which he gained earlier in the week, and that his symptoms tonight are favorable. His pulse has been lower and steadler to-day than yesterday, and in the opinion of his attendants he has reliabed his food better than at any time heretofore; but as far as the main features of the case are con-cerned there has been little if any change. He is still very weak, and in the opinion of a majority of the surgeons is not gaining much strength. The parotid swelling continues to sup-purate and discharge freely, but has not begun to heal, and the wound remains practically in the same condition in which it was three or four days age. Of course the fact that the glandular com ication has nearly disappeared, while the pa-int's general condition has been fully main-ined, may be said, in a certain sense, to be

A POSITIVE GAIN since one of the obstacles in the way of convalescence has thus been removed; but this is not equivalent to saying that conva-Beccene has actually begun. Colonel Rockwell, who has been with the President for several weeks almost constantly, said yesterday afternoon that while the improvement in the latter's condition from day to day is so slight as to be hardly appreciable, it becomes very apparent if comparisons be made at longer intervals of time. "The patient," he continued "is not patient." The patient," he continued, "is not notice-bly stronger, for example, to-day than he was exterday, but when I remember how he appeared jesterday, but when I remember how he appeared last Monday or Tuesday, and compare his condition then with his condition now, I see that he has really gained a good deal."

Dr. Reyburn said to a representative of The Republican last night that the President recovers the seed of the

strength very slowly, although his symptoms gen-erally show improvement. The swollen gland is in a much better condition than ever before, and has practically ceased to be a dangerous feature of the case, but it may not entirely heal for some

THE SWELLING STILL DISCHARGES freely and is diminishing daily in size. The spontaneous opening into the mouth has caused no trouble, and the water with which the swelling was cleaned to-day did not find its way through it as heretofore. The opening is probably a small one in the cellular tissue, and does not involve the duct. Upon being questioned with regard to the patient's wound Dr. Reyburn said: "The wound has not percentibly changed in one wound has not perceptibly changed in appearance. We can hardly expect granulation to go on in it very rapidly until the glandular swelling is disposed of. Where they are two suppurating wounds in a patient's body that one always progresses most rapidly and heals first which is nearest to the heart or to the great trunk arteries because it is boat supplied. moval which we all agree is so desirable.
We have talked the subject over informally, but we have had no regular emultation, and have arrived at no decision. My judgment is that the patient ought to get a little more strength before he is moved, but at the same time he should be moved at the earliest results. time he should be moved at the earliest possible

to the proposed removal of the President General Swaim said: "He wants to get away from the place where he has been sick so long, as all convalescents do, and we are of course very anxious that he should get away. He will not however, be moved white there is any danger that removal would be injurious. The surgeons have not decided where or how it will be best to take him, but I think it is likely that he will go to Long Branch by rail. His own preference was for Mentor, but upon being told that he could hardly en-durel so long a journey at present he accepted the disappointment philosophically and said his second choice was Long Branch—that he would rather go there than to any other place alo there than to any other place along the coast." In an interview with a reporter of THE REPUB-LICAN late last evening

that there has certainly been a good deal of improvement in the President's condition this week. The character of his pulse to-night is better than it has been before since about the lst of August, he takes food with constantly increasing relish, his voice is growing stronger, and he shows more disposition to talk. He takes great interest in the question of his removal, and has talked about it to-day as much as we would let him. He would rather go to Mentor than anywhere else, but if he is to be taken to the senside he expresses a preference for Long Branch. He ought not to remain here an hour longer than necessary, because September in Washington is a bad month. Although nothing has yet been decided upon I think it is probable that we shall take him to Long Branch by rail. The prependerance of opinion seems to be in favor of that course. Georgo W. Childs has offered us his cottage there, and we have had several other similar offers. As far as his nerves are concerned the President will bear the journey well enough. He is NOT AT ALL NERVOUS,

and he expresses great confidence in his ability to travel as far as that without over-fatigue or in-

"Do you think," asked the reporter, "that he could be moved now without danger? "No, I don't think he could. If it were proposed to remove him to-day I should vote against it: but If he continues to improve as he has done in the past three or four days I think he can be safely

Dr. Agnew did not arrive from Philadelphia tonight, but will probably be here to-morrow

DR. HAMILTON INSPECTS THE FLATS. Dr. Hamilton expressed a desire this afternoon to make a closer acquaintance with the Potomac flats about which he had heard so much, than he had hitherto been able to do, and, at his request, Col-onel Crook, of the Executive Mansion, took him In his carriage about three p. m. and drove him down the left bank of the river. Upon reaching a point nearly opposite the Monument Dr. Hamilwith an expression of surpris and disgust, "What smells so?" "That's the flats." and disgus, "Noat amelia so?" That's the flats," replied 'colonel Grook. "Do they always have such an odor as this?" asked the Doctor. "They have had every summer since I came to Washington," said Colonel Crook. "Well," responded the Doctor. "we must get the President out of this. It is enough to kill a well man in a week."

Upon the arrival of Dr. Agnew to-morrow a con-nitation of all the surgeons will be held with regard to the best method of removing the President from the city, and a decision of some kind will un

DR. BOYNTON'S TALK In conversation with a representative of THE REPUBLICAN last evening, Dr. Boynton said, that the President had been better to-day than at any the President and been better to-day man along the sime since his relapse; but, while he was doing quite well, there could not be said to be any prosise marked gain. "In short," continued the Doctor, the is holding his cwn, the glandular swelling is trip.

disappearing, and the wound temains about the 'How is the discharge from the wound?" was

"The discharge," replied the Doctor, " is not very free, in fact there is but little pus coming from the wound now,"

That is not a very good indication, is it?"

"That is not a very good indication, is it?"

"No, it is not.

"If the ball is not encysling, Doctor, as would appear from the bulletins, isn't there danger of granulation commencing along the track of the terms of the suppose. The president has had a very estimated and in the judgment of his surgoons all his symptoms are favorable to night. Taking the twenty four hours through has had less lever and better appetite than for many days past.

round in such manner as to leave a space between

Letron Congress

the granulations and the ball?"
"Yes; granulation might set in at any point."
"Should the wound commence healing in the centre, for instance, would there, in your opinion, be any danger of the formation of another pus

THE WOUND HEALING. Dr. Boynton, in response to this inquiry, said that he did not think that the movement of the ball, if it is moving, necessarily created the forma-tion of pus, and that it appeared to be the general opinion of the attending surgeons that healing had commenced from the ball, and that owing thereto the cleansing catheter did not enter to so great a depth now as heretofore. He know of insnees where balls had moved without causing

The doctor was then asked what he thought about the removal of the President from the White

"I think," said be, "that the President has re ceived all the benefit he will receive from this cli-mate, and his removal is certainly very desirable." THE CONTEMPLATED REMOVAL. "Has anything been said to him recently about

the contemplated removal?"
"Yee; I spoke to him about it to-day, and asked him if he thought that the rumble of a passing train of cars would affect him, and he replied that

he was sure it would not, as he had been used to traveling all his life."
"Which do you think the most desirable manner of removal, Doctor—by rail or by water ?",
"By rail; then, if it should be desired, the pa-tient's car might be laid over at any point along the route. It would be in the country and the air

would be pure."

The doctor, during further conversation admitted that he did not think it would be wise to take the patient on the water, in as much as the risk of encountering storms or hard blows would have to be run, which would be avoided by rail.

BOLDING HIS OWN. Yesterday was a repetition of the day before in the President's condition. The familiar formula that he is holding his own is now extended to in-clude the statement that he is gaining a little strength. He slept well and are well, and the bulletins during the day were simply amplifications of the phrase "The President's condition has not materially changed." The gland is doing very nicely, and the wound is about the same as the day before. During the day he took about twentyfive ounces of liquid food and the juice of beef-steak and a small piece of squirrel. There are no experiments in the way of varying the diet, and as long as the President continues to eat well and assimilate his food the dectors are not anxious to tempt his appetite. The favorable condition of affairs during the day and evening served to allay the fears of another relapse which the approach-ing Saturday gave rise to. I are was not as much said yesterday about anothe slapse as there was a few days ago. The President has been

SO STEADILY HOLDING HIS GROUND luring the week, and the dangerous sympton feared from the gland are no longer imminent, that now the evil prophets are in the background, and the entire current of opinion points to a steady march toward recovery. He is gaining a little in strength, although not very much. He had no fever during the day nor on the pre-vious night. The food is better assimilated heals first which is nearest to the heart or to the great trunk arteries, because it is best supplied with blood. Until the glandular swelling begins to beal, we can hardly expect very much change in the wound. We have not been able to discover gny indications that the ball is doing any barm. We should be glad, of course, if it were out of the body, but we see no reason as yet to anticipate trouble from it. An abscess could not form around it without the facis becoming immediately apparent." In reply to questions with regard to the proposed removal of the President Dr. Reyburn said: "It would not be proper for me to express any opinion at the proper for me to express any opinion at the present time as to the date and manner of the removal which we all agree is so desirable. further complications is only a matter of con-jecture. Every day has its risks, and the doctors and attendants fully appreciate the fact. It was thought that if he would be able to hold his ground until after Monday or Tuesday he would be-gin to gain strongth. This has not been the case to any appreciable extent. The doctors account for this mainly by the fact that the Desidon needs needs A CHANGE OF AIR AND SCENE.

moment."

General Swalm, in a conversation with a reporter of This Responsion has evening, said that the President had had

A VERY GOOD DAY,

A CHANGE OF AIR AND SCAR.

They have all along been desirous of moving him as soon as he became sufficiently strong. They appreciated the dangers which would be incurred appreciated the dangers which would be incurred. A VERY GOOD DAY,
and in his judgment is certainly improving. He has swallowed food with more apparent relish than at any time before in several weeks. He had quite a large plate of soup in the afternoon, and subsequently some stewed squirrel, for which he expressed a desire. He ate it with great apparent enjoyment, saying that he liked the gamy flavor, and he even swallowed a little of the fibre. In reply to questions with regard to the proposed removal of the President has resolved itself into the choice of two evils, or risks. The first risk is to keep him here and take the chances of his regaining strength. This would be show and accompanied by many dangers which chances of his regaining strength. This would be slow and accompanied by many dangers which might prove fatal. The month of September is more malarious in this city than the month of Auvery sensitive to atmospheric changes, and for him to escape the malarious influences seems hardly within the bounds of a reasonable possi-bility. The other risk is to move him at once and take the chances of the excitement and fatigue of the journey in its effect upon the President. The doctors have about concluded to take the latter risk. They have not decided definitely upon the time for the removal, but this decision will proba-bly be reached to-day, when Dr. Agnew will be sent and a consultation of the doctors will be present and a consultation of the doctors will be held. Dr. Boynton gave expression to the general opinion of the doctors on this subject last evening in conversation with a reporter of THE EXPURI-CAN. He was asked the question; "When will the President leave the White House?" "The time has not yet been decided upon, but ?

ope very soon."
"Will he go to-morrow?" asked the reporter.

laughing. "HE COULD GO TO-MORROW," said the doctor, to the surprise of his hearer. "I think that every day that he stays here is more detrimental to him than the risk that would be incurred by moving him. It is of the greatest im-portance that he should be removed at once." The President bas taken a great deal of interest in the

matter, and frequently has expressed his opinion. He mys, first of all, he would like to go to Mentor. If that is deemed inadvis-able he would like to get near saltthe President Yesterday Mrs. Garfield had a long talk on the subject and they agreed upon a plan, subject, of course, to the approval of the doctors. They agreed that the best place would be Long Branch, and talked over the persons that would compose the party as they talked the matter over. The party will consist of the following persons: Drs. Biass, Reyburn, and Wood-ward. Drs. Hamilton and Agnew would be expected to come over to the Branch as they have been accustomed to come to this city. Then there will be Colonel Rockwell, General Swaim, Dr. Susan Edson, Steward Crump, Private Secretary Brown and Daniel, the President's colored body-servant. The party will occupy one of the cottages, several of which have been tendered for the use of the President. The party will be conveyed to Long Branch by rail, but the arrangements for trans-portation have not been determined upon. The gested in a letter which was received at the White House several days ago. The proposition is to take out the seats of a Pullman car and hang up a swinging bunk for the President. This car will be placed at the head of the train, and then the other cars, with the cagine in the rear. Whether the President will be taken to the depot and placed on the train there or a track laid to the White House and the car ran directly there has not yet been determined upon. It is possible to lay a track from the Long Bridge, past the Washington Menument, directly to the south front of the White House. But this will re-

Proxident, but it will probably be ordered to Long Branch for his use in case he should like to take a trip. Picked oakum is now placed under the wound. It is soft and cool, and has some antisep-tic qualities. A couple of bags full of oakum was recently sent to the White House from the navy-

quire time, and it is more probable that the Presi-

Secretary Blaine's Disputch. Socretary Blaine sent the following dispatch to Minister Lowell last night:

SHALL GENERAL ARTHUR ACT ? INABILITY VIEWS.

WHAT EX-SECRETARY ROBESON SAYS

When Boes "Inability" Exist !-- The Vice-President Alone to Decide This Question—A Special Session of Congress Not Neces-sory at This Time.

Ex-Secretary Robeson, who is conceded to be one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the House of Representatives, has been inter-viewed by a New York reporter on the question of the inability of the President to perform the func-tions of his office. He says: "The Constitution itself provides no judge or tribunal to decide this operation of sinability. Conserva action under the estion of -inability. Congress, acting under the seral power to make all laws which may be cessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by the Constitution in the Gov-ernment of the United States, or any Department or officer thereof, might by legislation have pro-vided what should be the evidence of the 'inability, and might perhaps have provided also a tri-bunal to decide when, under such evidence, it ex-isted. It did provide in the act of 1722 what should be the evidence of the resignation of the Presi-dent, namely, that the only evidence should be a written paper subscribed by his name and filed in the office of the Secretary of State. But it has made no provision in case of inability. If it has this power under the Constitution it has not exercised

"Could not Congress be called together, and ould not it now decide?" said the reporter.
"Congress is not a tribunal to decide this ques tion. Congress is a legislative body only, a creature of the Constitution of the United States, and with only such powers as the Constitution gives it. It has no inherent power at all, and all its implied powers must be of a legislative charac-ter. Congress makes laws to govern cases as they arise in the future, it is not in any sense a judicial body, to decide upon case after they have arisen Congress migh by law have provided a tribunal competent to de cide this question. But it cannot of itself decide it. It has no more power in regard to it than the Legislature of the State of New York would have." Has the Supreme Court any power?"

"No; because the question is not before it, and it has no authority to decide political questions or abstract questions of any kind, and besides will not be in session for some time." " Is the Cabinet the proper tribunal?"
"It has not the power, nor does it claim any such

"Can the President decide this question?" "The President decide his question".

"The President himself cannot legally decide it, though he may declare his inability and thus furnish incontestable evidence upon which the Vice-President may act. Still it is evidence only, and not decision."

THE VICE-PRESIDENT ALONE TO DECIDE.

"Who, then, is to decide?"
"In the absence of logislation by Congress pre-xisting on the subject the Vice-Presidenthimself is the only person or power who can actually de-cide this question, and he would do so upon the general and undisputed principle that when the law imposes upon an, person, offer, or body the obligation to perform any duty upon a contingency it imposes upon that person, offer, or body the obligation and duty of deciding, under his reponsibility, when that contingency occurs."
"Upon what evidence is the Vice-President to
lecide this question ?"

"There is no statutory provision upon the sub-cet, and the question must be decided by the per-ion authorized to decide it, upon evidence of the same general character as that which would avail to effect the decision of other questions. This presents to the Vice-President as grave a responstibility as has ever devolved upon a man in the Government of our country. He is, I think, a man of strong good sense, of modesty, perception, and courage. All these qualities are necessary to him now. He never will decide this question in favor of his own power until it is thrust upon him by the inevitable begin of events and comes to him in anoth a share.

logic of events, and comes to him in such a shape called for by the general consent of the good people of the country, and his decision will receive its afirmation from the aggregate good sense of the

ommunity."
"What do you think would be sufficient evi-ence for his decision?" "It is hard to define what evidence would be a proper foundation for action on his part, but there are certain kinds which would be satisfactory to if the Cabinet which now represents him and exof the attending physicians, signify the fact of in ability, this would be good evidence on which to found the action of the Vice-President. In the case of George III. the decision of the attending physicians was held to be sufficient evidence of the ng's inability to discharge the powers and duties of the royal office." Would it be possible to present a case before

the Supreme Court?"
"It is possible that if the Supreme Court was in ession an actual case might be made, upon which the question of inability might arise and be decided. But the decision of the court would decide only the particular case presented to it, and would be of no weight on the general ques-tion, except as evidence to bear upon the mind of the Vice-President. In short the amount or the character of the evidence cannot be stated before-hand. If the question is only approached when actual necessity arises, and is decided according to the ordinary rules of common sense, it will re-ceive the sanction of the American people as the constituted solution of this difficulty which the circumstances present. I do not know whether I ought to say anything more on this subject. These are only my own views, but given after a great

deal of thought and consideration of the subject." A SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE PROPER.
"Do you think it necessary or proper to convene
Congress in order to provide further for the succes-

ion of the presidential office?" "I do not see that a special session of both Houses of Congress would be either necessary or effective for the purpose. A special session of the Senate might be proper. The Vice-President suc-ceeds by virtue of the Constitution itself. By the same section of the Constitution (namely, section 1, article 2), Congress is authorized to declare by law what officers shall act in case of the disability of the Vice-President. This it has done in the act of 1792, which provides that in case of the 'inability of both the President and Vice-President the President of the Senate, if there is one, shall act, and after him the Speaker of the House. These two iast-named officers would succeed by virtue of this legislation held under the authority of the Constitution. This legislation, if Congruss chose at any time, might be repealed, amended, or altered in any way, even to the extent of fixing some other order of suc-cession or naming some other officer. This can-not and should not be done now. The only diffi-culty which presents itself now is the fact that there is neither a President of the Senate por s speaker of the House at this time. If the Vic President should be called upon to discharge the duties of the President's office he would probably convene the Senate in special session, in order that a President of the Senate might be elected. "Would it not be difficult to choose such ar

"The only difficulty which could arise would be from the fact that the parties are almost, if not ex-actly, evenly divided in the Senate. The proposi-tion credited to Senator Beck, to elect a conservabefore Monday, as the arrangements could not be completed before that time. The visit of Dr. Bliss and others to the Tallaposa yesterday was simply for the purpose of inspecting the vessel, so that they would be able to speak of the accommodations in the consultation which will be held to decline. accommodations in the consultation which will be held to decide upon the time and method of removing the President, interest of bis party, as well as in the interest of the party, as well as in the interest of the party as well as in the interest of the party as well as in the interest of the party as well as in the interest of the party as well as in the interest of the party and good order. He has risen to the existence of the party and good order. geneics of the case with a ready patriotism most honorable to himself, and inspiring the bighest respect among all thinking people. I should feel proud if I were sure that under like conditions I would certainly rise as high."

The Grain Blockade in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Sept. 2 .- At the close of BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—At the close of 'Change to-day a meeting of the members of the Corn and Flour Exchange was held to protest against the proposed increase of storage increase in the Canton elevators. A committee of seven was appeluted to confer with the authorities of the Northern Contral Reliway and the Baltimore Elevator Company on the subject.

Solibran, U. S. N., who has been dury for nearly three years on the torpede boat Alarm and in charge of the neavounts of the menitors in countilision at the navy-yard here, will be detached in a few days, and will be ordered soon to day in charge of the navy-sawal storehouse at Nagasaki, Japan, to relice Passed Assistant Faymmeter Barry. Mrs. Sullivan, who was Miss T. Coker, of New York city, will accompany him, and will remain during her husband's tour of duty.

The President Approached on the Di-ability Subject-What Will Be Done? THE REPUBLICAN learned from an auhoritative source last night that so far as the members of the Cabinet are conourned the proposition to meet the inability exigency by the Vice-President acting as President is acceptable to a majority of the members, and that its consummation now depends upon the acceptance and approval of General Garfield and Arthur. The delicacy required in presenting to and consulting with the patient upon a matterso momentous, and thus far without precedent, gives greater anxiety than anything connected with the subject. In handling this part the attending surgeons are depended upon as to the manner of engaging the patient's inind-upon the subject. In the judgment of most of those best advised as to General Garfield's condition there is no danger of serious consequences in talking with him on the proposition, and the belief is that he will gladly accept it. In fact, the initiatory work has already been commenced by the attending surgeons by gradual approaches in short talks at epportune moments. The idea of additional legislation to provide for the present emergency has not been entertained in the Cabinet consultations, because, as THE RE-PUBLICAN's Informant says: First-The Constitution is ample for the purposes sought to be accomplished, and that instrument in this instance exccutes itself. Second-Congress bas no authority in the case; and, besides, one of the principal objects to be avoided at this juncture, in the interests of the patient, is a session of either or both Houses.

Will There Be a Relance To-Day? Believers in the idea of periodicity in human life are looking forward with great in-terest to the events of to-day and to-morrow in the President's case. They have found enough in the history of the eight weeks of General Garffeld's sickness to war-rant their belief and apprehension that to-day or Sunday (the ninth multiple of seven days) will have or worther. bring on another dangerous relapse and probably cause the death of the President. These fearful people rather graciously allow, however, that if the President shall survive the next two days there will be a reasonable chance of his ultimate re-

Destroyed by Fire. Сиклоо, Sept. 2.—Fire to-night gutted the building extending from Franklin to Lake street, owned by James B. White. The ground floor on Lake street was occupied by Durand & Co., wholesale grocers; that ou Frank-lin street by Corran & Wolf, lamber dryers. The second and third doors of the entire building were occupied by the Corrugated Elbow Company and the fourth floor by Sargent, Greenleaf & Brooks, cheap metal elbows, and by the Western Insole Company. It is estimated that \$50,000 will cover the entire loss, which falls chiefly on Durand Brothers & Co. and Sargent, Greenleaf & Brooks. The insurance is large.

Did Arsente Kill Joante Cramer? NEW HAVEN, Sept. 2.—The Register this vening publishes a statement that the result of Professor Chittenden's analysis of the stomach and other organs of Jennie Cramer, to be submitted to the jury of inquest to-morrow, is the finding of arsenic in the stomach and elsewhere in a quantity sufficient to have caused death.

The Free-Thinkers. HORNELLSVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 2.-The National Free-Thinkers' Convention, consisting of some five hundred delegates, representing most of the Northern and Western States and Canada, is

A GOOD MAN GONE.

beath of Hon. Hendrick D. Weight at WILKES-BARRE, PA., Sept. 2.—Congressen Hendrick B. Wright died at half-past eleven o'clock this morning. Hendrick Bradley Wright was born at Plymouth, opposite Wilkes-Harre, Luwas sorn at Psymouth, opposite whites hard, haven zerne County, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1808. He pursued the usual classical and mathematical studies at Dickinson College, upon leaving which he began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of Luxerine County in 1831. In 1841 he was elected to the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, and re-elected in 1842. In 1843 he declined the confession of State security and was proper foundation as a substractory to are certain kinds which would be satisfactory to the good sense of the American people. If the President himself should declare to him his inability, and invite him to discharge the duties of the nomination of State senator and was again elected to the house he was chosen speaker. The commission of the house he was chosen speaker. The commission of the house he was chosen speaker. The commission of the house he was chosen speaker. The commission of the house he was chosen speaker. The commission of the house he was chosen speaker. The commission of the house he was chosen speaker. The commission of the house he was chosen speaker. In 1844 the Democratic National Conven-tion met at Baltimore to nominate a candi-date for the Presidency. Mr. Wright was a delegate at large from Pennsylvania, and was made chairman of the convention. Polk and Dallas were nominated. In 1851 he was elected to Con-gress by both parties. He was the Democratic candidate for Congressman at large in 1872, and, being indorsed by the workingmen's convention, ran several thousand votes ahead of the ticket.

> Luzerne district, and again m 1878 and 1880. His political life closed March 4, 1881. [No kinder hearted man than Hendrick B, Wright ever lived. He wrote several histories of his native valley (Wyoming), and was universally esteemed by the people of that beautiful spot. He was a great favorite in Congress, and one of the hand-somest men of that body.]

Mr. Wright was elected to Congress in 1876 in the

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS.

Leave of absence for ten days from eptember 18 has been granted Major Green Clay loodloe, U. S. M. C. The leave of absence granted Second

Lieutenant S. S. Pague, Fifteenth Infantry, August 19, 1880, is extended three months. Passed Assistant Surgeon John S. Bagg. from the recruiting rendeavous at Baltimore and ordered to the United States steamer Wyoming. Leave of absence for six months from Soptember 1, 1881, on surgeon's certificate o bility, is granted Colonel F. T. Dent, First Ar Commodore Earl English, U. S. N., chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, has returned from his official tour of inspection to the

Lieutenant George E. Ide, having reported his discharge from the hospital, has been detached from the United States steamer Alliance and placed on waiting orders. The leave of absence on surgeon's cer-

tificate of disability granted First Licutenant Rob-ert Hanna, Sixth Cavalry, April 9, 1881, is extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability. The leave of absence on surgeon's cer-

tificate of disability granted First Lieutenant Fred-erick Robinson, Fifth Artillery, May 10, 1881, is ex-tended six months on surgeon's certificate of dis-ability. The leave of absence of Medical In-

spector H. C. Nelson has been extended until Octo-ber I; of Lieutenaut William W. Rhoades, for two weeks from September 8; of Master E. F. Qual-trough, for two weeks. Secretary Hunt issued an order yesterday revoking so much of the regulation elecular (No. 21) issued January 10, 1880, as purported to confer relative rank on clerks to pay officers of the mayy. The uniform of clerks to pay officers of the navy will be the same as it was prior to the circular referred to (of January 19, 1880).

Leave of absence for one month from neptember 5 has been granted Commander A. Mahan, Lieutenant-Commander O. F. Hegerman Master William C. Babcock, and Ensigns S. Brown and Edward J. Dorn; for one month t Lieutenant-Commander R. D. Hitchcock, Lieutenant John A. Hodgers, and Master Aarol Ward. tember 5 has been granted Commander A. T.

A party of gentlemen visited the navy ard at Norfolk yesterday on invitation of Naval enstructor Wilson, to inspect the United States steamer Lancaster, now about ready for sea, pronounced her to be superior to any vessel. United States navy. Special interest was rested in the anccessful ventilating apparatuse in the vessel. Leave of absence has been granted As-

sistant Naval Constructor J. P. Hanscom for two weeks from September 1, Assistant Engineer L. W. Robinson during the month of September L. W. Robinson during the month of September, Captain C. C. Carpenter for two weeks, Chief Engineer F. A. Wilson for one month from September 14, Civil Engineer U. S. G. White until September 14, Civil Engineer U. S. G. White until September 15, Commander William C. Whe for one month from September 1, and Paymoster George A. Lyon for one month from September 14.

Passod Assistant Paymaster John Clyde illivan, U. S. N., who has been on duty for nearly

FROM YORKTOWN.

THE RETURN OF COL. CRAIGHILL

reparations Already Made for the Centennia Celebration of the Sarrender of the English Forces-An Elaborate Pro-

gramme-Gen. Hancock.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 2.—Colonel William . Craighill, United States engineer, returned from Norkdown, Va., this morning, where he has been looking after the progress of arrangements for the centennial celebration at that place. At the request of the Congressional Yorktown Centennial Commission for an officer of the Engineer Corps to aid them in the work necessary for a proper national observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender, Colonel Craighill was named and detailed by the Secretary of War for that purpose, and also to superintend the construction and erection of the monument provided for by Congress. Up to this time progress on the work has not been advanced rapidly, owing to the fact of a general impression that THE DESTAY AND OPSERVANCES

of the occasion would depend in a great measure upon the assured convalescence of the President and the additional fact that the amount (303,000) appropriated by Congress was insufficient to meet expenses absolutely necessary to be incurred. The work is now progressing more expeditionally and satisfactorily. The site selected for the monument is on a binff overfooking the river adjoining and below the village boundary line, only a deep ravine, extending from the foot of the bluff- and gradually diminishing until it reaches the level plain, distant a few hundred feet, intervening. Facing the river and looking to the right eastwardly the view is unobstructed to the Capes of Virginia, distant about twenty-eight miles. In front northwardly the view is directly

view is directly ACROSS THE RIVER TO GLOUCESTER POINT and over Gloucester County to the left north-wardly, up the broad river in a direct line to West Point, the Junction of the Pamunkey and Mattapony Rivers, which form the York. The other view southward will overlook the plains of Torktown. When creeted the monument will be distinctly visible from all vessels passing up and down Chesapeake Bay. The land purchased by the Government for \$1,000 embraces six acres, and lies just within what were the British lines. The foundation for the base of the monument has been dug and filled in with granite groups of the monument has been dug and filled in with granite groups of the monument has been dug and filled in with granite groups of the monument has been dug and filled in with granite groups of the monument has been dug and filled in with granite groups of the monument has been dug and filled in with granite groups of the sonerete. The corner-stone of granite taken from he Richmond quarries, the same from which the state, War, and Navy Department building at Washington has been constructed, is on the ground ready to be lowered in position for Masonic cere

THE ENCAMPHENT FOR UNITED STATES TROOPS and State military and Masonic societies will be on the Temple farm, about a mile and a half distant from the monument site, It is an open field, nearly level, but with sufficient undulation for proper frainage and well adapted to army encampment. drainage and well adapted to army encampment. In position the regulars will occupy the right of the field, and General Hancock's headquarters will be here. The same ground was occupied by Washington one bundred years ago and by General McClellan's may in 1862. On this field from L200 to 1,500 tents, each shelter. These men and furnished by the War Department, will be creted. Fresh water in ample quantity will be supplied from Wormley's Creek. It will be raised into tanks by two engines of thirty-horse power each, and distributed throughout the came. power each, and distributed throughout the camp, for which purpose ten thousand feet of pipe will

about twenty-five thousand military and five thousand Masons will be in tents. For the ac-commodation of the executive officers of the Government, members of the Cabinet, the Congressional Commission, and distinguished guests a reception building one hundred feet long by sixty wide is being built. It will contain a room for and one for ladies, but a large portion of the space will be taken up for purposes of entertainment. This building is only a few feet from the site. In addition, the commisa few feet from the site. In addition, the commission has rented the old Nelson House, which is undergoing thorough repair, and said to be intended for the French guests. Work is all going forward under the personal superintendence of Major L. C. Forsyth, of the Quarternaster's Department, who has taken up his quarters at Yorktown. In addition to these preparations by the Congressional Commission, the Yorktown Centennial Association, composed of well-known citizens of the thirteen original sion. As heretofore announced, they have purchased the Temple farm, and tendered its use for enmping ground. They have also renovated and repaired from cellar to garret the Moore house, which is ON THE TEMPLE PARM.

It will be handsomely carpeted and papered by New York and Philadelphia merchants, and ten-dered to the Congressional Commission for use by its guests. It was in this house the articles of capitulation were considered and agreed to. The association is also about creeting a building 200 by 64 feet for hotel purposes, designed to accommo date one thousand persons with beds. On the part of the people of Yorktown absolutely no prepara-tions are being made. A little wooden shanty with the words "opera-house" over the entrance and a half-dozen or more board huts for dispensing "cool lager" have been nailed up and seem to have exhausted the enterprise of the natives. Engineers Braxton and Webb, of the Chesapeake and Ohio road, mes Coleman Craid Craid Cartelly at Vorticorn vesicorder and went nel Craigbill at Yorktown yesterday and went over the ground with a view of locating the en-trance of their branch road. At the present the only way of reaching Yorktown from this city is by way of the York River line of steamers. It was expected that forty-eight engineer soldiers and fifty culisted men, ordered from Willett's Poin and West Point, N. Y., by the Sccretary of War, ould arrive at Yorktown to-day and report to Colonel Craighill.

Colonel Corbin has thus far received notification from militia organizations that propose to take part in the Yorktown celebration aggregating above thirteen thousand, and confidently expect that the military feature of the occasion will be the presence of at least twenty-five thousand soldiers. General Hancock has ordered Battery I, Third United States Artillery, Captain Myrick commanding, to proceed without delay to Nyries commanding to proceed which delay to Yorktown, Vs., for duty under Licutenant-Colonel W. P. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, in preparing camp grounds for the troops: Captain Myrick and Second Lieutenant D. J. Rumbaugh will accom-pany the battery—which, prior to its departure, will be filled to fifty enlisted men—to Yorktown.

Effects of the Drought. RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 2.—The drought is still unrelieved, and may so continue until the present distressing aspect of agricultural affairs finds its climax in a total destruction of the fall crops. In this State its effects have been especially widespread and ruinous. In many counties the corn and tobacco crops are burnt up. Streams have run dry, preventing mills from running and putting farmers to great difficulty in getting water even for their stock. The James River is lower than it has been for fifty years, and the tobacco crop will probably be a complete failure. The dust in the reads is simply fearful, and the situation is distressingly alarming. MILFORD, PA., Sept. 2.—Rain fell last night, break-ing the drought in this section and extinguishing the large forest fires that were burning in Susser county, New Jersey, near here. The fires in Pik

The Toronto Regutta.

County are all extinguished.

TORONTO, ONT., Sept. 2.—Oarsmen Bryse land, of Wheeling, W. Ya., and Ross and Nagle, St. John's, N. B., arrived here yesterday. In afternoon Mayor McMurrick, on behalf of the citizens, welcomed the visiting carsmen to the city. At a meeting of the regatta committee last night it was agreed that the single-scoll race for professionals should be rowed in three preliminary heats instead of two. The bay last night was fairly dotted with professional scullers. The number of prizes was increased at the meeting

Notes of the Hurricane.

Major Clark, of the Revenue Marine areau, has received a report from Savannah, Ga., detailing the damage caused by the recent hurrihave to be hauled off. The report also states that a harbor cutter had been driven into one of the streets of Savannah. Neither vessel sustained serious damage.

THE DAILY BULLETINS.

The President's Condition Still Continues Parorable-Increase in the Bill of Fare.

EXECUTIVE MASSION, Sept. 2, 8:30 a. m. The President slept well during the night, and this morning his condition is in all respects as favora-ble as yesterday at the same hour. Poisc, 160; tem-perature, 98.4°; respiration, 17. [Signed by five

EXECUTIVE MASSION, 1230 p. m.—The President's condition has not materially changed since the morning bulletin was issued. Pulse, 199; temperaure, 98.7°; respiration, 18, [Signed by five sur

EXECUTIVE MANSION, 620 p. m .- The President has passed a comfortable day, and this evening appears better than for some days past. He has taken a larger proportion of nutriment by the mouth and manifested greater relish for it. His pulse shows some improvement as regards fre-quency and strength. The parotid abscess continues to improve. The wound shows, as yet, little change. This evening his pulse is 104; tempera-ture, 99.2°; respiration, 18. [Signed by five sur-

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Sept. 2, 11 a, m.—General Swaim reports that the President is having a quiet, comfortable morning and continues to do well. He had for breakfast the julce of a piece of beefsteak and a little chicken broth. He has no fever. and his general condition is very satisfactory,
250 p. m.—Dr. Rayburn reports that the President is having quite as favorable a day as yester-day. There has been further slight improvement in the wound and in the parotid awelling, and the patient's general condition is in every way satis-

patient's general confidence of the factory.

4 p. m.—Secretary Hunt, Dr. Bliss, Colonel Rockwell, and the President's private secretary went to the navy-yard this afternoon to make an examination of the United States steamer Tailapoosa, with a claw to the possible removal of the Presidence. dent from Washington on that vessel in the near future. No decision with regard to the time or manner of removal has yet been reached, and Dr. Bliss made his visit to the navy-yard this afternoon simply to see the Tallapoosa in order that he might discuss intelligently with the other surgeons the question of removal by water. If all goes as well as the patient's present sumptoms seem to promise Doctor Boynton thinks the removal can be safely made within a week. he has had no fever. At this hour the pulse is 100 and temperature and respiration normal. Midnight.—Up to this hour the President's symptoms continue favorable. He is now resting

RESCUTER MASSION, Sept. 3, 1:45 a. m.—Everything is effect at the Executive Massion, with nothing to indicate any change in the favorable symptoms which prevailed at midnight. The physicians are dozing, and the members of the President's family have retired for the night.

Coney Island Races. BRIGHTON BEACH, C. I., Sept. 2.—Three thousand people witnessed the racing on the Brighton Beach course to-day. The weather was disagreeable, rain falling during the last two races, Pirst race—for two year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Frankie B. won by a length and a-half; Falco second Dropled third. Time 1726. Sec. won by a dength; Enniskillin second, Blanton third. Time, 1.38. Fourth race—seven eighths of a mile. Fellowplay won by two longths; Wake-field second, Clara A. third. Time, 17394. Fifthp-race—short course. Corystes won by four lengths; Gift second, Whisky third. Time, 2.57.

New York, Sept. 2.—At a meeting of the Tanimany general committee to night resolutions were passed expressing abhorrence at the attempted assassination of President Garfield, tendering him and his family sympathy, and sparsed for the securior statem of patronsish and usefulness. John Kelly made an address, in the course of which he said, referring to the presidential election, that Hancock was not defeated in this city, but that the defection was due to the action of the rest of the State, rural Democrats being ac-countable for the enemy's victory, and claiming that Tammany Hall had done everything possible to help the Democratic cause.

A New Pennsylvania Rathroad Depot. Wilmington, Del., Sept. 2.-The new depot being built in this city by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, when completed, be an ornament to the city. The officials who selected plans looked into the future and apticipated the wants of a population greater than Wilmington now possesses, thus giving recognition to the fact that Wilmington is a growing city and an ultimate centre of great commercial luterests.

Bumors of an Indian Fight, San Francisco, Sopt. 2.-Tiffany, the Indian at San Carlos, reports that Indian runners save come in from the White Mountains with umors of fighting near Fort Apache. One lieuenant and a number of soldiers are said to have een killed in a fight at Zebisque Creek. Owin to the late heavy storms the military telegraph line is down beyond camp Thomas, and the news comes from Fort Apache by mounted couriers.

More Gold.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—A special to the Time from Deadwood, Dak., says: "Marvelous gold dis-coveries are reported from the Central Hills, thirty miles from this city. A vein four feet wide s said to contain more precious metal than quartz. it is said that it runs \$150,500 to the ton bundation. This mine was formerly under bonds to the Home Stake Company."

\$2,857,240.28, an average of \$10.28 per 100 pounds. Spotted Tail's Murderer. DEADWOOD, DAK., Sept. 2.-Crow Dog, the murderer of Spotted Tail, arrived here last night. The trial will be held next week. In an nterview last night Crow Dog said he was satisfied he could prove the killing was justifiable. He ved at being out of the reach of Spotted Tall's relatives and friends.

Base-Ball Games At Buffalo-Buffalos, 14; Detroits, 6. At Cleveland-Clevelands, 4; Chicagos, 1, At Troy-Troys, 4; Providence, 3.

CAPITAL JOTTINGS.

EX-POSTMASTER-GENERAL HORACE MAY-And is in the city.

SENATOR CAMDEN, of West Virginia, is opping at the Riggs House. Ex-SENATOR HAMLIN will assume his uties as Minister to Spain in October. THE Government receipts yesterday ere: From internal revenue, \$441,415.52; from istoms, \$994,403.29.

Ex-MINISTER CHRISTIANCY has arrived in his native country. There will be more music in the divorce court shortly. Mr. E. G. Lund, of this city, has been appointed superintendent of mails at the Baltimore post-office by Detective Gibson's man James.

THE resignation of Dr. Gideon S. Palmer. urgeon-in-chief of the Freedman's Hospital, which wastendered some time since, has been accepted, to take effect on September 30 instant. Dr. Charles B. Parvis, one of the hospital sungeons, will prob-ably be appointed to succeed Dr. Palmer.

Boxos of the five per cent, funded loan ment for payment at the close of business yester-day as follows: Of the one hundred and third call (coupon), \$2,387,600; of the one hundred and fourth call (registered), \$11,705,700. of 1881 had been received by the Treasury Depart-Proposals for furnishing 4,900 copies ach of forty-five maps and Illustrations, to ac-

ompany the report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for 1879, were opened at the office of the Fublic Printer yesterday, at twolve oclock, by the chief clark, A. F. Childs, esq., and the contract awarded to Thomas Sinclair & Son, of Philadelphia, they being the lowest bidders. -The Paris correspondent of the Lon-

on Times says: "President Grevy is quite ready offer M. Gambetta the premiership, but he will

-General William M. Gregg, of Elmira, died at the residence of a relative in Tunkahau-nock, Pa., yesterday morning.

ON THE TALLAPOOSA.

INSPECTING THE BIG STEAMER. Distinguished Party Visit the Well-Known Ship

and Are Received by Commander Kellogg-Will It Do for the President !- What Dr. Elisa Thinks About It.

Two carriages passed into the navyyard yesterday afternoon, in one of which were seated Secretary Hunt, br. falss, and Ensign Ridgely Hunt, and in the other Private Secretary Brown, Judge-Advocate-General Swalm, and Colonel Rockwell. The party visited the yard for the purpose of inspecting the steamer Tallapoosa, with a view to learning what arrangements had been perfected for the comfort of the President, should it be decided to give him a sea voyage. Dr. Bliss had been deputized by the attending surgeons to make the inspection and report the result of his observations to them. He was also instructed to make any suggestions that might be found neces-sary. No intimation had been given of the time the party would be at the yard, and their arrival WAS SO UNEXPECTED that the customary salute to THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

was not given. A reporter of The Repushican was engaged in conversation with Commander Kellegg when the party was seen coming down the yard, and in a few minutes they scrambled up the gang-plank on board. Everything was soon shipshape, and the ward-room boys bustled around, clearing up any scraps of litter that might be ap-parent. Secretary Hunt introduced his companform to Commander Religge and stated the object of their visit. The first place inspected was the room in which the swinging both had been erected. As soon as Dr. Bliss saw the narrow quarters he said, "this place is entirely too small and close. We must have a room where the bed will be accessible from all sides. Besides, this room is not properly ventilated. In case we wanted to move the Presi-dent in his bed we could not get to him here conveniently, except from one side." The Doctor then tried the springs attached to the berth, which moved stifly, and, although he did not express any opinion, he did not appear favorably impressed with their movements. From this room the party next visited the state-room set apart for the use of the Secretary of the Navy, but this was also found

to be too contracted for the purposes required.

THEY THEN PASSED INTO THE SALDON
on the hurricane deck, aft of the room in which the awinging berth is placed, and as soon as he saw it Dr. Ellss said: "This is the place for the President, if any, shound this vessel. The patient could here get plenty of fresh and pure air, and he surroundings would be cheerful and attrac

Could you place a swinging berth in here?" he asked of Naval Constructor Pook.
"Ob, yes, sir. We would have to make a few al-terations, but it would not take long."
"What is usually the temperature in this room,

commander " be inquired of Captain Kellogg.
"It is one of the coolest and most pleasant places on the boat. The temperature has ranged since we arrived here yesterday between 80° and 85°. It would, of course, be cooler further down the river, near the bay."
"How does the vessel move?"

"Very smoothly, although her engines are still new; but the more they are used the better they become in this respect." The party were unanimous in selecting this as the most desirable spot aboard for the room of the President if it was decided to move him down the

the fleaving the hurricane deck the party were in a nover the vessel by Commander Kellogg, and expressed themselves highly gratified with the ar-

rangements made for the Prosident's comfort and the appointments of the ship. Our reporter asked Dr. Bliss if he thought the President would be removed from the White House to the Tallapogsa, or would be be put on the carr for a trip to Long Branch?

or a trip to Long Branch?
"I cannot say at present," said the Bostor. "I relation to the secommodations on this boat in case it was deemed advisable to let the President take a sea voyage. I shall report what I have seen to the other physicians, and also suggest certain alterations which would be imperatively necessary should this means be employed to give the Presi-

and this means be employed to give the President a pleasure trip."

The party were then escorted to their carriages, and on the way met Commodore Patterson, commandant of the yard. He said that any alterations required aboard the Tallapoosa to fit her for the reception of the distinguished guest would be made at once, as there was a large force of experienced mechanics available for the purpose in the yard. Entering their carriages, the party were driven back to the White House, where they stopped, with the exception of Secretary Hunt, who returned to the Navy Department. Commander Kellogg received orders yesterday from the Department to get the Tallapocsa ready

for sea immediately, and take on whatever coal SIR JOSEPH PORTER, K. C. B.

Secretary Hunt on the Tallapoota "Offcially"-Commander Kellogy Relieved. It is evidence that there are two exremely bilious individuals in Washington. One is the able reporter of the Critic who professed to give the facts in regard to a conversation between Secretary Hunt and Commander Kellogg on board the Tallapoosa yesterday—a conversation which occurred some time before the said able reporter had crossed the gang-plank of the vessel; the other

had crossed the gang-plank of the vessel; the is the brunette Secretary himself, who in the inversation demonstrated conclusively that had falled to apply the very moral conveyed by that gushing bit of naval history embodied in the opera of "Pinafore." A representative of The Republican who was present during the interview between the Secretary of the Navy and Commander Kellogg car DANVILLE, VA., Sept. 2.—The report of the Danville Tobacco Association for the month of August shows that 2,602,311 pounds of tobacco were sold for \$304,025,71, an average of \$13.07 per 100 that couriesy which has heretofore characteristics. The Couries which has heretofore characteristics and the intercourse between the Secretaries. ized the intercourse between the Secretaries of the Navy and the officers under his control, the reported interview is in no sense true. There was othing in the conversation that was not entirely preditable to the commander of the Tallapoora various prominent gentlemen who overheard the whole of it that Mr. Hunt's liver was in a decidedly unseaworthy condition. It is probable that after the able Secretary has wrestled with a full dose of blue-mass and colocynth he will realize that there are some amenities that appertain to the intercouse between gentlemen, even though one may be staggering nder the load of the Navy Department, while the

other wears the stripes and silver leaves of a com-The facts of the case are that the Secretary of the Navy accused Commander Kellogg of ignoring an order for which he (Kellogg) supposed he had the Secretary's permission, and this too in the pres-ence of General Swaim, Colonel Rockwell, Dr. Bliss, and Private Secretary Brown. The Secretary, upon his return to the Department, detached Commander Kellogy, against the earnest personal request of General Swaim. It will be remembered that the Secretary but a few weeks since had a large party of visitors "junketing" in a Govern-ment vessel. On Thursday his son, Ensign Ridgely Hunt, joined the Tallapoosa for duty. It is said by some that Ridgely had perhaps told "Pa" some things about Kellogg.

Flipper's Good Friends The attorney for Lieutenant Flipper has written a letter to a prominent officer here regards ing the circumstances which led to Flipper's arrest and imprisonment at Fort Davis, Texas. The attorney virtually conceded that Lieutenant Pilipper was short about \$300 in his cash when ordered to make the transfer of the commissary accounts to upon his servant girl, and the remainder has aluce neen made good by contributions from some citiing Flipper's regiment, contributed \$100. Pending the time consumed in raising the money Flipper was confined in a cell and kept closely guarded, at upon the payment of the money he was re leased from durance vile, and placed under ordi-

nary arrest. More Post-Office Unfairness Sevier Lynch, a third-class clerk in the Post-Office Department, who has been there for lay by the alleged Postmaster-General upon the any by the aneged Postmanor-teneral upon the co-parts statement of a woman named Riorden, who claimed that he, Lynch, had taken improper illorities with her on an excursion. No investigation was held. A man named Adsit, said to be a pronounced Denn-crat, has been appointed in place of Lynch, and assigned to duty as a post-effice investigator, in which role he is to "junket" about the country at Government expense.